The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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DEFENDERS OF JUDICIAL USURPATION RELY ON UNTRUTH

Those who are defending judicial usurpation in this campaign are establishing new records for piffle and untruths.

Men like Dawes, who blatantly discuss this issue, neither reason nor read. They are acting on the patent-medicine man's theory that if one howls long enough he may be believed.

The history of the constitutional convention shows that the delegates rejected every attempt to place the judiciary above the legislature.

These efforts were led by James Madison of Virginia, Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts and James Wilson of Pennsylvania. In a final effort to win their point these delegates suggested that the president and the supreme court judges constitute a board of revision to pass upon congressional acts. If the board refused to accept a law, congress could re-enact the proposal by a two-thirds vote.

John Francis Mercer, a Maryland delegate, "disapproved of the doctrine that the judges as expositors of the constitution, should have authority to declare a law void."

Charles Pinckney of South Carolina opposed "the interference of judges in the legislative business."

John Dickinson of Delaware said "no such power should exist."

The present-day hysteria in defense of the judiciary did not always exist, and the Republican party of other days was fearless enough to insist on the rights of the legislative branch of the government.

Fearing that the United States supreme court would annul its reconstruction laws, the Republican majority in congress, when congress passed a law in 1868 that, in effort, notified the supreme court to keep its hands off this legislation. And the court heeded the warning.

This was the case of William H. McCardle, an obscure Mississippi editor, who was arrested by federal soldiers on the charge of "inciting to insurrection."

It was whispered around Washington at the time that when McCardle's appeal for release came before the supreme court that body would annul all of the reconstruction acts. To block the court, congress "clipped its wings," as Congressman Schenck of Ohio stated on the floor of the house. Mr. Schenck said:

"Sir, I have lost confidence in the majority of the supreme court of the United States. Is not that plain enough? Now I hold that the supreme court * * * are, the majority of them, proceeding step by step to the usurpation of jurisdiction which does not belong to them. And, I hold it to be not only my right, but my duty as a representative of the people, to clip the wings of that court whenever I can, in any attempts to make such flights."

Congressman Wilson, the author of the bill that was intended "to clip the wings" of the court, acknowledged on the floor of the house it was his purpose to take jurisdiction of the McCardle case from the supreme court.

In the senate the same talk against the court is noted. On March 26, 1868, Senator Stewart of Nevada, leader of the Republican majority, said:

"Mr. President, we are charged with being afraid of the supreme court. I tell the senator from Indiana we are not afraid of the supreme court.

"The policy of making the supreme court supreme dictator and giving it a will, is a policy which, if it could be carried out to the entire satisfaction of the Democratic party, would soon subvert this government."

Times have changed, however, since 1787 and 1868. The constitutional fathers and the Stewarts, the Wilsons, the Schrencks in congress have been ignored by men of the Dawes stripe, who are blind to constitutional and congressional history and who would arm the courts with powers that will, in the language of Senator Stewart, eventually "subvert the government."

La Follette Electors Are Filed In Every State; Foes Surprised

Washington, Sept. 27.—La Follette presidential electors will be on the ballot in every state in the union, according to an announcement made by the A. F. of L. through Matthew Woll, vice president and member of the A. F. of L. non-partisan campaign committee. Vermont was the last state to report success.

The popular mind may be judged when it is recalled that Roosevelt, in his Bull Moose campaign, was unable to get on the ballot in some 15 states, though he took into the campaign with him a considerable part of the Republican machinery.

"The placing of La Follette electors in every state is a tremendous achievement," the A. F. of L. statement said, "because of difficulties that had to be overcome and because of the lack of time. Hundreds of thousands of signatures had to be secured. It was predicted by conservative politicians of opposition camps that it would be impossible for La Follette electors to be placed on the 48 state ballots. But it has been done.

"Following the Bull Moose campaign of 1912 many states undertook to make it all but impossible for a new party or an independent ticket to secure a place on the ballot. This added to the troubles of La Follette campaigners. From all sections of the country come reports that it could not have been accomplished but for the wide-flung network of trade union organizations.

"The A. F. of L. regards the successful filing of petitions for La Follette electors in every state the greatest single achievement of the campaign. It was pioneer work throughout, plowing new ground, fighting over obstacles that were never before encountered. These were overcome, and with no great organization except the trade union movement to start when the word was given."

The A. F. of L. statement lists a bewildering array of these obstacles that the signature-seekers had to overcome.

In Arizona one per cent of the vote cast in the last gubernatorial election was necessary, but none of these could have voted in the primary election. Connecticut compelled signers to have their residence address certified. Florida required signatures of 5 per cent in each county, and no person who attended a party convention or voted in a primary could sign. Every other state presented obstacles that were successfully overcome.

"That the La Follette ticket is on every state ballot," the A. F. of L. statement concludes, "is indicative of the national state of mind and the national determination for a change in government."

TEXTILE WAGE CUTS ARE NOT WARRANTED

Pawtucket, R. I., Sept. 27.—Reduced manufacturing costs, a high tariff on cotton goods and low cotton prices make it unnecessary for wage reductions in the textile industry, declared President McMahon of the United Textile Workers before the state textile council. This body voted to resist wage cuts by the Manville-Jenckes company. The unionists agreed that the industry must be thoroughly organized.

"The unorganized workers," President McMahon declared, "are mainly responsible for the present cut in wages, and they must decide whether they are willing to fight, if necessary, to restore the wage cut and get more, which is rightly theirs.

"The workers must resist or admit that textile employees are not entitled to a living wage, much less a saving wage.

"The following reasons show why wage reductions are unnecessary:

"First, increased machinery per operative to the extent of 25 per cent reduction in manufacturing costs.

"Second, reduction of cotton prices by 34 per cent during the last few months.

"Third, a tariff of 42 cents on every dollar's worth of cotton goods purchased by American consumers, as against 17 cents paid for all labor.

"Fourth, the manner in which capitalization of textile mills was brought about. Stock dividends that were declared to avoid payment to our government when money was needed during the war are now called upon to pay dividends at the expense of the toilers."

COMPANY "UNION" PUTS OVER WAGE CUT

Manchester, N. H., Sept. 27.—The company "union," organized by the Amoskeag manufacturing corporation, has accepted a 10 per cent wage reduction. The "union" was organized by the corporation after it had smashed the legitimate United Textile Workers.

The corporation staged a sham fight by demanding a 20 per cent reduction. The purpose was to arrange matters so that the hand-picked representatives of the company "union" could claim a partial victory. The trick failed, as loud protests are made by these unorganized workers.

The reduction proves that the company "union" is more effective than gunmen and strikebreakers.

Henderson, N. C., Sept. 27.—A large number of unorganized textile workers struck against wage reductions. Prior to the cut the average earnings of these workers was less than $10 a week.

PULLMAN PROFITS JUMP

Chicago, Sept. 27.—The Pullman company is a notorious low-wage anti-union concern, but it can earn a 10 per cent dividend for its stockholders after other claims are ladden in various funds. The report of the last fiscal year shows that after all deductions were made, there remained a net profit of $13,603,062.

The company organized a subsidiary company to manufacture sleeping cars, so that this plant is outside of federal jurisdiction.

TYPOS WIN LONG FIGHT

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 27.—The Typographical union has won its four-years' fight against the Arizona Gazette, published in this city, and that paper is now on a union basis. In March 1920, the Gazette locked out its union printers and operated—or attempted to operate—with non-unionists.

CARPENTERS GAIN

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 27.—The Carpenters' union has signed a contract with the Foundation company of New York for building 7 yards of the Southern railroad here. It is one of the largest contracts in this section of the country.

LOW FOREIGN WAGE CAN'T HARM AMERICA

Washington, Sept. 27.—American business men, with all their advantages, who "fear European competition," ought to go out of business, is the unusually frank statement by J. C. Royle, New York financial writer, in a special dispatch to the Washington Evening Star.

"The clear-headed, competent American business executive is not afraid of our high scale of wages," Mr. Royle said. "He wants it kept high, realizing that if he can utilize this highly paid labor to its maximum efficiency through proper management and improved machinery, he need fear no low-paid labor competition."

The writer quotes "one of the foremost business men of the United States" as saying that foreign competitive and wage rates now obtaining in this country are not dangers to be feared, and his opinion, it is stated, "carries weight in business and banking circles."

Inefficient and careless management he regards as responsible for nine-tenths of the difficulties now encountered by various lines of industry.

"The trouble with this country," he said, "is that there are too many golf courses here. We are commencing to look forward too much to the week-end. Not only that, but business men and executives are starting it on Friday and finishing it on Tuesday."

HIGH-SOUNDING PHRASES CAN'T CONCEAL WRONG

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27.—"Glittering generalities about justice will not cover the memory of those states where the police power of the state is in the hands of industrial masters," says a correspondent in the Railroad Telegrapher.

"In those sections, judge-made injunction law wields more power over the supposed free worker than the fugitive slave law wielded over the black man.

"Flowery English will not remove the theories of industrial managers that the people who do the useful work of the world are only entitled to that which they permit to filter through from the upper crust.

"Catchy slogans and refined profanity with a pipe held upside down won't attract those who are seeking higher things, and won't be sidetracked by methods that caught the voter in the past. Workers received no invitation to share in governmental power in either of the dominant parties. As workers they have no place there, unless they continue to vote for Dives and then humbly play the role of Lazarus.

"Don't vote to destroy our American democracy; rally as aroused workers to cleanse it."

HARD COAL MINERS BACK LA FOLLETTE

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 27.—The convention of anthracite miners, district No. 7, indorsed La Follette and Wheeler. The resolution also approved the progressive platform. The A. F. of L. in commending the platform of these candidates.

The miners called on officials of the anthracite counties to name the boards provided for by the state wage payment law, which was recently declared unconstitutional by an inferior court. The attorney general of the state has planned an appeal to the decision, and the miners hold the act is in force. They insist that county officials set up the necessary machinery provided by the law.

MORE MINERS KILLED

Kemmerer, Wyo., Sept. 27.—An explosion at mine No. 4, owned by the Kemmerer coal company, caused the death of nearly half a hundred miners. The bodies were charred beyond recognition. The only means of identification was the numbers on the electric lamps carried by the victims.

A number of men were found sitting in cars in which they were about to ride to the surface. Some of these were on their hands and knees, many with their hands over their eyes. Death was probably instantaneous in most cases.

UNION IS WIDE SPREAD

Rock Springs, Wyo., Sept. 27.—Printers at this place, Green River and Kemmerer have organized and are chartered by the International Typographical union. The towns are more than 100 miles apart.

"LABOR INJUNCTION WILL STAND IF WE WIN," REPUBLICANS STATE

Chicago, Sept. 27.—In a statement issued from the headquarters of the Republican national committee, organized workers are notified that if labor the injunction will continue in full force if the Republican party is successful at the November election.

According to the statement, the labor injunction has caused "much dissatisfaction," but that is no reason why it should be abolished, it is said.

"The truth is," the statement continues, "that the A. F. of L.'s opposition to the use of injunctions is based upon passion rather than upon reason or any conception of the wisdom or unwisdom of this institution."

Woven into this defense of the labor injunction is the ancient trick of intimating that opponents of the labor injunction charge every judge with being corrupt, and that these opponents even favor the abolishment of the injunction as originally intended—protection of property rights where the plaintiff has no other remedy at law. For centuries this was the purpose of the injunction. It was never used to deny personal rights until judges of the Taft-Anderson-Wilkerson standard brought the workers under the injunction process by the simple trick of classifying them as property, and holding that their employers have a property right in them.

The statement closes with this astounding claim:

"The trade unions, in condemning the failure of the Republican party to join them in a war upon injunctions, are carrying on a campaign against an evil which is very largely mythical.

WHISPERING WIRES SING; "BOB!" BOB!" "BOB!"

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 27.—One of the first resolutions passed by the International Association of Machinists, at their convention in this city, declared in favor of La Follette and Wheeler.

Indianapolis, Sept. 27.—The convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International union indorsed the candidacy of Senator La Follette and Wheeler. This was recommended by President Shanessy in his annual report.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 27.—Indorsement of La Follette was voted by the United Brick and Clay Workers' convention in this city.

Mitchell, S. Dak., Sept. 27.—The South Dakota state federation of labor declared for La Follette and Wheeler at its convention here.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 27.—The convention of the Utah state federation of labor has declared for La Follette and Wheeler.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 27.—The convention of the New Hampshire federation of labor approved the non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L., and voted indorsement of the candidacy of La Follette and Wheeler.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 27.—The Kentucky state federation of labor convention joined with its sister federations and declared in favor of La Follette and Wheeler.

HUNT WINS NOMINATION

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 27.—Despite strong opposition by copper barons and other reactionary forces Governor Hunt has been renominated in the primaries of his party.

Governor Hunt came into the public eye in 1915 when he refused to admit gunmen and strikebreakers into the state. Copper miners in the Metcalf-Morenci district suspended work because certain gunmen were employed. The employers refused to arbitrate and attempted to oust the governor by the recall method. This was rejected by the people of Arizona and a strike settlement was reached.

AIDING UNION BAKERS

New York, Sept. 27.—Officers of the New York state federation of labor have issued an appeal to organized labor to aid the bakers in their fight against the Ward concern and other anti-union corporations. The Ward firm broke its contract to establish the anti-union shop.

Trade unionists are urged to at all times patronize union bakeries and give their moral support to a state-wide campaign now being conducted by these workers.

ENDORSE LA FOLLETTE

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 27.—After hearing from its affiliates, the central labor union voted to support La Follette and Wheeler. While the body recently referred the question to the various locals, press dispatches from this city announced that "La Follette is rejected." The correction, of course, was not made because that is not "news."

WIRE MEN ADVANCE

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 27.—A new wage agreement with the City lighting company of Wyandotte, near here, raises the rates of Electrical Workers' union No. 17 from 97 cents an hour to $1.06.

STEEL TRUST DROPS "PITTSBURGH PLUS"

Washington, Sept. 27.—The steel trust has notified the federal trade commission that it has abandoned the "Pittsburgh plus" system, in so far as it is practicable to do so.

Under "Pittsburgh plus" the trust added to the price of steel manufactured outside the Pittsburgh district the price of the freight from Pittsburgh to the point of delivery. This practice was placed on the public, though the steel never saw Pittsburgh.

The federal trade commission condemned this practice and on July 1 last issued a formal order against its continuance. It was hinted that the trust would contest the order, but it has finally accepted it, though denying its validity.

The commission stated that "Pittsburgh plus" cost the people millions of dollars; that it was an unjustifiable charge and that it was nothing less than a price-fixing scheme, succeeding the old steel pools, the Gary dinners, etc.

The commission further held that "Pittsburgh plus" made possible the dominant position of the trust; that it destroyed competitors; that it retarded business in steel centers remote from Pittsburgh and added $30,000,000 annually to the cost of steel products bought in 11 western states. Officials of the commission joined with the commission in opposing this system.

PLAN TO STABILIZE RAILROAD INDUSTRY

New York, Sept. 27.—To reduce seasonal employment in the railroad industry was the purpose of a meeting of the executive committee of the association of railway executives.

The fall executives declared in favor of eliminating seasonal employment as far as possible. They favored methods for avoiding the reduction of forces and favored distributing expenditures more equally between the times of depression and prosperity.

A committee was appointed to study the problem, to confer with the interstate commerce commission, and to report "as soon as practicable."

ANTI-UNIONIST DEFEATED

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 27.—Organized street car men entered the primaries to defeat Acting Mayor Martin, and thousands of workers have the political scalp of Mr. Martin dangling from their collective belt.

The acting mayor joined with anti-union forces in an attempt to disrupt the car men's union, whose members are employed on the municipal street car system. Martin favored a company "union," which representatives of workers would negotiate wage scales.

He was handed a stinging rebuke in the form of 14,000 votes below the successful competitor for the mayoralty nomination.

CAN'T CAPITALIZE FEES

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 27.—The state public service commission has refused to permit the Arkansas Power company to issue bonds that would be partly used to pay for commissions and attorneys' fees. The commission refused to capitalize these charges, and ruled that the stockholders must pay, rather than make a continuous charge on consumers.

NO ONE CAN CONTROL TRADE UNIONS' VOTE

New York, Sept. 27.—"No man with an ounce of brains believes any officer of the American Federation of Labor can 'deliver' the votes of labor," said Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., in a newspaper interview.

"We have never attempted to do what our critics say of us—deliver the labor vote. The only vote I control is my own. That will be cast for La Follette and Wheeler," Mr. Gompers said.

"The claims of the old-party candidates since their conventions are wholly at variance with the declarations of the two platforms. "They are made because people are aroused; because organized labor has spoken, these latter-day declarations have been made.

"They are not binding on the parties. As now constituted, neither party is responsive to the will of the people."

President Gompers said no English court would dare annul mandates of the people, as have courts in the United States.

"After years of effort," he said, "we finally prevailed upon congress to enact laws to safeguard the welfare and interests of the people. In every instance in the last 15 years, despite our efforts, the courts have annulled them. No English court would dare take such an attitude toward any law passed by parliament.

"It is a strange situation that an attempt is being made to place a stigma upon congress, as though the members of that body were the wrongdoers. As a matter of fact, congress in the last year has been more responsive to the public than any congress in a decade. The defections of both parties have worked to the benefit of the people."

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL WILL NOT SELL ITS LAND

Washington, Sept. 27.—The Australian people are willing to use capital, but they will not permit speculation in the social value of these lands.

Sir John Sulman, architect and publisher of Australia, has completed a study of Washington and the manner in which the national capital was established and maintained. When Washington was made the capital of the nation the land not reserved by the government for public buildings and parks was sold and became private property. Sir John Sulman says that Australia is considering retaining title to all land embraced in the federal jurisdiction and leasing to private individuals the portions not required by the government.

MANY HOUSES UNSAFE

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 27.—"There are 200,000 persons living in apartments in this city and it is safe to say that 100,000 of them are scared to death every day because their dwellings are unsafe," said the president of a local association of apartment owners in this city.

"Scores of new apartments being erected in this city are criminal," the speaker said. "I could take you to a dozen right now in which I can punch holes through the walls. In some the walls are so thin you can see between the rooms. And they are not fit to live in, they are death traps."

FREY HEADS OHIO LABOR

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27.—With John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal, as its new president, the Ohio state federation of labor will be swung into line in favor of the federal child labor amendment, anti-labor injunction legislation and other remedial proposals.

GARMENT WORKERS ACTIVE

New York, Sept. 27.—Every union cloak and dress makers' shop in this city will be canvassed for contributions to the La Follette campaign. This was agreed to at a meeting of representatives of the 50,000 unionists employed in this industry.

ESCH-CUMMINS LAW IS TAX ON PEOPLE

Washington, Sept. 27.—The charge that the Esch-Cummins law, in its four years, has cost each family $300 directly in higher freight rates and $900 in increased cost of living is contained in a statement issued from the La Follette-Wheeler campaign headquarters.

It is declared that the law was drafted "either by the railroads or by the United States chamber of commerce," and that it is "the railroads' post-war charter of privilege."

The statement alleges that "the campaign for the passage of the act cost the railroads $3,000,000 for publicity and the assessment of $1,600,000 having been levied by the association of railway executives."

It is charged that the Esch-Cummins law is full of jokers in the interest of the railroads. Particular reference is made to what is known as the "recapture clause," under which the railroads are limited to earnings of 5½ per cent. The statement is made that this section is valueless, so far as the public is concerned, and that many railroads are earning up excess of 6 per cent.

Commenting on that feature of the law which requires railroads to turn over to the government one-half of earnings over 5½ per cent, it is declared that "no class A railroad has paid a penny into the federal treasury, and the few small railroads which have pretended to obey the law have paid in only the ridiculous amount of $233,789."

BAKING TRUST LOOMS, IS WALL STREET STORY

New York, Sept. 27.—The skyrocket rise of the stock of large baking companies has revived rumors that a new bread trade trust is coming, and that it is believed when the plans are completed the "insiders" will make a killing in the stock market before the announcements are officially issued.

It is said that the stock of the General Baking company has gone up $100 a share during the past few months. Their immense profits has caused them to consider retirement and this gives color to the belief that the company will eventually be taken over by financial promoters.

The baking companies are not only making large profits through the manufacture of foodstuffs, but they have made large profits through the recent rise in wheat. These concerns protect themselves from sudden increases by contracting for their flour at low prices. It is claimed that General Baking has enough flour to last until next spring, after disposing of a surplus at a large profit.

LABOR LAW ANNULLED

Minneapolis, Sept. 27.—County District Judge Dickinson has annulled the one-day-rest-in-seven law unconstitutional.

The act was passed by the last state legislature in an effort to check the sweating of defenseless workers. There was also an attempt to close down any seven-day plant, and the only requirement was that employes should not be compelled to labor seven days a week.

The Minneapolis gas plant is cited in the act to show that the act was unconstitutional and Judge Dickinson ruled accordingly.

TO GRILL "TELEPHONE TRUST"

Washington, Sept. 27.—Congressman O'Connor announces that he will renew his demand for a federal probe of the "telephone trust" when congress convenes in December. He said he has sufficient information to warrant an inquiry into "the network of interlocking corporations of the American telephone and telegraph company, the Western Union and the Western electric company."

CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT BLOCKED BY MONOPOLY

Washington, Sept. 27.—The government should be the people's ally, instead of hindering co-operative effort and aiding monopoly, declared Senator La Follette, in pleading aid to the co-operative movement.

"The Progressive platform in this campaign is pledged to secure such legislation as may be needful in promoting and protecting co-operative enterprises," Senator La Follette said.

"The Progressive platform which we offered to the Republican national convention in 1920 declared: 'We favor such legislation as may be needful and helpful in promoting direct co-operation and eliminating wasteful speculation and excessive profits between producer and consumer, as offering some measure of relief from the oppressive and intolerable economic conditions under which the farmer, the laborer and the consumer generally suffer at this time.'

"The platform of which this was a part," the senator continued, "was rejected by the Republican convention, dominated by the great special interests that are dead set to crush out as Harry M. Daugherty, Albert B. Fall and a host of others.

"I have long been of the opinion that in the co-operative principle, as applied to both marketing and credit, lies the best hope of dealing effectively with monopoly. But unless the entrenched powers which now control the economic life of this nation are restrained by the vigorous action of congress and the executive, the attempts of the masses to help themselves through co-operation will fail.

"In their uneven struggle against monopoly the producers insist that the government be their ally rather than, as at present, the active agent of the enemy.

"Government interference in the conduct of co-operative enterprise has proven one of the most fruitful causes of co-operative failure.

"Proper government within certain limits, the setting up by law of safeguards for the public, are keenly needed; but government and political domination by the government as has been shown to exist, for example, in the case of the federal farm loan system, is intolerable, destroying the principle of 'self help through mutual help,' which is the source of direct financial betterment is the chief benefit derived from co-operation."

WATERWAYS DESTROYED BY RAILROAD SYSTEMS

Newark, N. J., Sept. 27.—The great railroad interests have been permitted to destroy the natural channels of commerce, the waterways of the country, Mayor Donnelly of Trenton told 600 delegates to the annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper waterways association here.

By the "pernicious attempts of the railroads to monopolize transportation facilities," Donnelly said, efforts to give the nation a practical system of inland waterways have been paralyzed, he declared.

"Obstructions of almost unsurmountable proportions have been placed in the pathway of every important waterway improvement," the speaker added. He pointed to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Hoboken as examples of what the railroads have accomplished. "The cities treated the railroads with courage for a mess of railroad pottage," he said.

ALEX. RUSSELL IS DEAD

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 27.—Alexander W. Russell, veteran trade unionist and executive secretary of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, died in this city, following an operation. He was born in Scotland 53 years ago.

WHOLESALE PRICES UP

Washington, Sept. 27.—An upward movement of wholesale prices for August is reported by the United States bureau of labor statistics. The increase is practically all commodities, except metals and metal products.